## THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispeich to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855. The decision of Attorney-general Cusning on the subject of the lieutenant-generalship conferred on Gen. Scott is favorable to the abo sauce of back pay and rations. He says: "There is now in force the

"fifth section of the act of May 28, 1798, fixing the "pay of the grade of tien enant general '
This decision, presuming the secounting officers of the Government will be governed by it, it is understood will give to the laureled veteran thirty to fort

thousand dollars. Aspinwall, Barlow & Ward are here, ready to look after the two million dotlars assigned by Santa Anna to Aspinwall, Hargons and others out of the balance due Mexico under the Gadagen treaty.

Gov. Seward arrived last night. He is in good health, and will leave to-morrow night for home, in time to vote.

The claim of Richard H. Thomson of Indiana, amounting to forty thousand dollars, for services to the Menomonee indiats, has been submitted to the President. Commissioner Manypenny has combated this claim vigorously, but the prospect now is that Thomson will be paid.

The President's message will go unflinchingly against the Sound dues. Secretary Marcy is preparing a leng argument against it. He says this is another Algiers was that the United States has to fight for all Europe

Judge Kane arrived here last night and has had a long interview with the President. To the Associated Press.

The President has decided that the resolution of Congress of February, 1855, providing for brevet rank of lieutenant general, under waich Gen. Scott received that appointment, gives him anditional pay and allowances, and that it is retroactive in its operation from May 9, 1847-which decision has been com municated to Gen. Scott.

George H. Fairchild has been appointed United States Consul at Port Louis, Isla of France.

In the United States court of Claims to-d-y argument in the Florida cases was continued by Mr. Sher man, chiefly in support of a claim for interest on damages under the special treaty.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.

BANGER [Me]. Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

There is considerable excitament in our community consequence of the discovery that some of the consequence in consequence of the discovery that some of the liquors seized under process of law are missing from the depository, and from the fact that the accuses the members of the solice have been searched, without any considerable quantities of liquor being found. The city marshal is charged with giving up some parcels of liquor without legal authority to do so to pessos from whom they were seized, used the payment to him of certain sums of money. The matter is undergoing investigation by the city council.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT ALBANY

At hany, Tuesday, Oct 30, 1855.
There is a large meeting at the capitol to-night, and several of our leading citizens heretofore Whigs figured as its offisers. Many Hards and Softs are also

particle atting in it.

Mr. Van Buren spoke, defending the administration and the President from the attacks of The Washington to the attributed to the course of that paper to its hostility to Franklin Pierce and to an intrigue to sup-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.
At about 91 o'c ock this motuing a fire broke out in M.
H. Sandford's cotton factory, Cer insviile, Worecester Co. th Sandford's cotton factory, or having, which was to ally destroyed, together with out ullings and a considerable quantity of cotton. The loss is about fifty thousand dealars, but is mostly insured. A female operative named Carter peri-hed in the flames, and two others are reported to rue a been killed by jumping from the windows. An old man had no arm badly crushed, and another a leg brosen. When the train left the fire threatened the remainder of the vil and

with costruction.

The fire was stopped with the destruction of the factory and out mildings.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wood's Hole, Mars., Tursday, Oct. 30, 1855.
The whaler brig Excedent, Capt. Adams, of and from Mattagoisett, bound on a cruise, lost both her anchors and was obliged to ron in here, but in endeavoing to enter the little harbor she went ashore. She will probably come off with the tide this mornday.

Second district.

The brig Excelect, reported as on the bar this morning, get off without damage at flood tide. She will remais here for a chors and chain.

Allastic City, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.
The schooner B njamin Englism, of and for New-Haven, went ashore last night off this place, but after throwing overboard twenty tune of coal and pig from again cut afloat, and is now in Absection lister.

again got affoat, and is now in Absecom isiet.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A car on the Augusta railroad was crushed on Saturday near Charleston. It contained a party of emancipated negroes en route for Bal imore, to sair for Liberia. Several of them were seriously injured.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW OBLEASS, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

We are in receipt of later dates from Texas. Gov.

Peace favors Capt. Callaban's cause in the troubles
with the indians, and refuses to issue a proclamation
against him as desired by Gen. Smith. More rangers
have gene to the frontier.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILEOAD.
St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.
The court of Common P.eas this morning decide that neither the city or county were legally stockholders in the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and dissolved the lejanction in the case of the city and county of St. Louis vs. the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. BALTIMORE, Tuescav. Oct. 30, 1853.

The Maryland Acticultural exhibition has com-

menced, and will continue four days. The display is fine, and has drawn throngs of strangers to the city to FROM BOSTON. Bostos, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

The following are the footings of our Bank state

ment for the past week:

Capital Stock #32,710,000

Loans and Discounts 83 640,000 Amount due to ether banks
Amount due to ether banks
Circulation:

THE TEXAS ELECTION.—The State Gazette, under the heading "official," publishes returns of the election in August last, which sums up as follows:

• [G. M. Pease, Dem. is elected governor by a large

Above it will be seen that in the eastern district Mr. Ward has an official majority of some hundred and fifty three votes. There were two counties not returned—Jefferson, reported to have given Evans a majority of nite votes, and Orange which gare Ward a majority of fifty-two votes; and in Liberty one hundred and sixty were given for M. L. Evans, which are not counted against Mr. Ward. If all these informalities were overlooked the latter would still be elected by a majority of thirty-six votes.

AWARD OF DAMAGES .- The suit of Dr. Carringto vs. Flagg. Caldwell & Co., for damages received by the upsetting of a stage between Lynchburg and the South Side railroad, in the month of August, 1854, was ceided at the recent term of the Circuit court to Campbell county, and a verdict of \$5,000 rendered for the plaintiff. (Recumond Whig-

DANAGES FOR DEATHS ON RAILEOADS. -At Lancas ter, Pa., on Saturday, in the case of W Ison vs. Pennsylvania Ksilroad company, four thousand five hundred collars damages were awarded. The accident by which Wilson lost his life was caused by the breaking of a val. FROM NEBRASKA.

Frem Onr Own Correspondent Council Bluffs, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

The census of Nebraska Territory has just been completed, and shows the following results: Counties south of the Plaste viser, White Males over 21 Years. All Others

South Platte, as above.....

4505 The number of legal voters, after deducting the fifty white males residing on the half-breed tract, is one thousand four hundred and sixty-five. There are eleven slaves in the Territory, five residing on the half-breed tract, and six in Otoe county.

The Territorial election is to be held on the first Tuescay of November, when the following officers are to be chosen: A delegate to Congress, a Territorial auditor, treasurer, and librarian, two mem. bers of the council, and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives of the Legislative assembly of the Territory: also a probate judge, register, sheriff, and surveyor in each county, and various township officers. A district attorney is likewise to be elected in each of the three judicial districts. Of the members of the House of Representatives, fifteen are to be elected from counties south of the rlatte, and eleven from those north

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the result of this election, and candidates are about as numerous as voters. Indeed, perhaps by so small a constituency a larger number of officers were never befere to be closen. The post of dele-gate to Congress, of course, calls forth the largest number of aspirants. On the south side of the Platte the names of N. B. Guidings, the late dele-gate: J. L. Gibbs, Henry Smith and H. P. Bea-nett are announced. On the north side there are even a greater number, among whom are W. J. Pappleton, Gen Thayer and Bird B. Chapman. s last-named gentleman was an administration candidate last Fall, having come on, only a few weeks previous to the election, from Ohio, for the purpose of being elected to represent the squatters in Washington: but the squatters refused to vote for him in sufficient numbers, and he was not again seen in Nebraska until the first of the present month, when he is again on hand for the same patriotic purpose as before. He announces himself as " a Democrat of the Douglas-Nebraska "school." The other candidates assume neutral grounds on National questions, but it is under-stead that both Mr. Giddings and Mr. Bennett of Nebraska City are opposed to the present adminis-tration and well disposed to the new Republican movement. If the people south of the Piatte would unite on either of these gentlemen this election would be insured, and it is not unlikely that such a result will yet be secured.

The population of Nebraska, as given above falls short of the expectations of those who have been speculating in claims and city lots. The emigra-tion into the Territory would, no doubt, have been much larger, had not the indian difficulties occurred this Summer. These have kept a great many families from moving in, and have also even induced some people to leave from fear of being scalped by the savages. Only two persons, how ever, have been killed thus far, and all fears on the subject seem to have pretty generally subsided. The volutteer companies, which have been stationed at Fontenelle for the protection of the frontiers, have been disbanded, and wagons filled with families are again wending their way across the

Missouri into the Territory.
(In this (the lows) side of the river the country s filling up steadily and rapidly with an intelligent and industrious population from the Eastern and Middle States. The sales of public lands at the Land office in this city have been for the past three months, and still continue to be, very large, and the best locations in all parts of the district are sought for with great engerness. While many settlers are coming in, vast quantities of lands are being taken up by speculators, with the expecta-tion of realizing large profits for their invest-POTTAWATTAMIE. ments.

STATE POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. ANTI-NEBRASKA CANDIDATES.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS. JAMES M. COOK ......... of Saratoga. ALEX. B. WILLIAMS ..... of Wayne.

DANIEL H. BISSELL....of Livingston.

City and County Republican Nominations. AZARIAH C. FLAGG. ANTHONY J BLEECKER. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.

DR. ALANSON S. JONES,
DR. JOHN IVES.
CHAS. BRUENINGHAUSEN,
CHARLES MISSING.
FOR Street Commissioner,
JAMES DEWEY. For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies JACOB L DODGE.

DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM. WM. CURTIS NOYES. ROE LOCKWOOD. For Justice of Supreme Court.
EDWARD P. COWLES.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, to fill a racency MURRAY HOFFMAN CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

CHARLES E. BIRDSALL. Election: Tuesday, November 6.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WATERLOO, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855. The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Western New-York he'd its annual session in this place yesterdey and to-day. There was a good attendance; great manimity of feeling, and entire confidence of the success of Prohibition at the polls this Fall. The action of the State Temperance Convention at Utics on the 3d was freely discussed and indexed without a dissenting vote. Indeed, nite tenths of the tive, active Temperance men in the several disricts are not only Temperance men, but therough going Republicans. Hence the indexen ent given to the Republican State ticket by the Stare Temperance convention is universally halled with decided favor.

The officers of the Grand division for the ensuing year are as follows:

G. W. Patrisch, Weeley Bailey of Utics; G. W. Associate, Sidney Warner of Waterloo, Senera county; G. Scribe, Wilson Hong, Jeddo, Orienas county; G. Texauer, Darwin Edmends of Johnson's Creek, Ningara county; G. Chaddin, the Rev. B. I less of Aubum; G. Conductor, D. P. Westcott, Brighton, Monroe county; G. Sentinel, G. C. Williams, Palmy, S. Wayne actually.

TEMPLEANCE NOWINATION. of the State Temperance Convention at Uties on the

TEMPERANCE NOMINATION-A CORRECTION.

Janarca, L. I., Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

In Saturday's TRISUNE it was announced that the Temperance Senatorial convention held in this place | ward,

on the Sed had nominated Ber W. Downing Queens for seaster. This is a mistake, as will be perceived by reference to THE TRIBENE of last Wedness perceived by reference to the Tribune of last Wednesdey. The rominee of that convention was the Houldanes Rober of this profession. This nomination is universally repaired as the structure of the control have been mode, and will call to his support a full and overwhelming vote. The opposition of Temperance look upon it with jealousy, as it is the only nomination they fear; and the freeds of Temperance do not intend to throw away their vote upon any other cancidate. The Republicans have made no formal nomination; but not one of the candidates now in the field, except Mr. Ricer, should be voted for by an anti-Nebraska man. Mr. Rider is, and always has been, in heart mind, and principle, opposed to the exception of Savery into Free terriory. He has also taken deep it terest in the Republican movement, and it has his samest sympathics.

Your &c...

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CAYUGA COUNTY —County judge, George Hum p) revs: surrogate, Jacob R How: county clerk, Et-win Br Macs in; members of assembly, Ist district, Sardis Ducley: I'ld district, William Clarke: I'lld dis-Sardis Dudley: 11d district, William Clarke; IIId dis-trice, Tolbert Powers.

OBLESS COUNTY.—Judge and surrogate, Archi-bald Servoss; member of assembly, Dan H. Cole.

CITY POLITICS.

FIFTEENTH WARD. A meeting of Republicans of the Ffteenth ward will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at No. 650 Proadway. The time for work is short, and we hope to see a full attendance. The Fifteenth should, and easily can, be the banner ward of the Republican

FOURTEENTH WARD. We are told that at a meeting of the Fourteenth

Ward Republican Club, held Monday evening Oct. 29, Berjamin W. Richards was nominated as the candidate for member of Assembly, XIIth district, Fourteenth ward.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. According to resolution, passed by the "Grand Section," the members of the "Grand Council" of southern New-York, met on the 27th inst., and made the following nominations-men from all parties:

the following cominations—men from all parties:
State Officers—Attorney general, Anjish Marn jr. judges of court of appears Brectors S. Wood, Joseph Mulico.
City and County—Controller, Azariah C. Flaze; sheriff, Capt.
Joseph F. Tooner, county clerk, Douglass Lefflogweil; street commissioner, Jeseph S. Tytor, commissioner of repairs and amplies. Joseph Southworth; corporation counsel, Louis K. Glover; governor of aims hone. Issae J. Odver; citr improved, Dr. ofth H. Giscom; judge of suprems centr. Enward F. Cowles; judges of superior court, Marray Hoffman, Lewis B. Wooding; judge of common pleas. Cambridge Lavingston; Vocetuff; judge of common pleas. Cambridge Livingston; dige of markle cent, Charles E. Birdsall; caroners, E. D. onners, M. D.; Alanson S. Jones, M. D.; F. W. Perry, M. D.;

N Withelm
 For Senators—Third district— Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, beoders A Ward; Fourth district—(Wards 7, 10, 13 and 17,) within Alien; Fifth district—(Wards 8, 9 and 14) Thompsoy; Sixy & district—(Wards 1, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 9); Sixy & district—(Wards 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 9); Sixy & district—(Wards 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 9).

Foy: Sax'b district - (Wards II. 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, Chries Perley.

For Assemblymen - First district, (First and Second wards,)
P. B. Van Gouten, Second district, (Third and Sixth wards,)
P. B. Van Gouten, Second district, (Fourth ward,) William
West; Fourth district (Fifth ward) Carlies C. Nott; Fifth
dwartet, (Seventh ward,) E. P. Barrow; Sixth district, (Eighth
ward,) A. J. H. Duganne; Seventh district, (Notth ward,)
Samuel Brevoort; Eighth district, (Tenth ward,) Wn. Jones,
jr; Ninth clat lot. (Eleventh ward.) James Sparrow; Tenth
clarific (Twelfith, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards,) John
M. Reed; Eleventh district, (Thirteenth ward.) Charee T.
Millis Twelfith district, (Fourteenth ward.) Win Rainer; Thirteenth district, (Fighteenth ward.) Frederick A. Coskling; Fourteenth clarific, (Sixteenth and Twentieth wards.) Am R. Sowat; Fife starte librict, (Seventhenth wards.) Ams G. Williams;
Sixteenth district, (Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards.) John
S. Cocks, M. D.

The order in this State, we are told, is thoroughly

The order in this State, we are told, is thoroughly organized for the campaign. The Central and Western grand rections are about to indorse the above State ticket, and will make strong efforts to secure the election of their candidates. The same can be said of the nominations for this city and county.

SEVENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHING RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Know-Nothings of the Seventh ward assembled last evening at the corner of Bowery and Sixth street to ratify their ward nominations. Bauners, torches, and transparencies were in abundance, authough the neeting was not extraordinary large. A platform was erected fronting Tompkins' market, at which John Bowies presided, and J. McAllister acted as secretary. Speeches were made by Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Bellows, Col. May, and A. J. Petry of Tennessee. After the meeting arjourned a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the ward. On passing through the upper part of the ward, which is commonly called "Mackeretville," the procession was attacked with stones and clubs, and several pistols were fired. Some persons in the procession were felled to the ground. One received a severe cut in the head, and had to be carried off the ground.

EIGHTEENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHING RATIFICATION

MEETING. The Know-Nothings of the Eighteenth ward as sembled last evening at the Demilt oi-pensary, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Mr. C. D. Baldwin presided. Speeches were made by James W. Gerard and P. A. Waden, after which Messrs. Macfarlan and Fraser entertained the assemblage with some very curiously worded songs expressive of what Yankee Doodle had done, might do, and consequently would do for various candidates, without any permission at al. Eras us Brooks then came forward and addressed the assemblage, alluding to his course in the Serate, speaking of the Canal bill, and winding up by speaking of his controversy with the Arch-bishop-after which the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Demecrats of the Twenty-second ward held a meeting last night at Hughes's, corner of Forty ninth street and Eighth avenue. Resolutions were passed condemning the Know-Nothings and the Maine law men, and pledging the support of the party to the regular nominees. Speeches were made by Henry Arcularius, ex-Judge Alexander Morton, and Capt. Issish Rynders. The meeting was so largely attended that it was found necessary to adjourn from the house to the

open air. HALF-SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This committee met last evening at St. John's hall-John H. Wittisms of the First ward presiding, and Dr. Rowland of the Tenth ward acting as secretary. Committees were appointed to take charge of tickets in the ciry and for the several wards. Quite a discussion arose upon the manner of selecting a justice of the Supreme court in place of Robert H. Morris, deceared, and without arriving at any conclusion the committee adjourned to Thursday evening, when it is supposed they will make this nomination.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Chas. A. Peabody, who was nominated for justice of the Supreme court in place of Robert H. Morris, deceased, and Dr. A S. Bail, nominated for coroner in place of Charles Bruninghausen, by the Republican nominating convention, have accepted the nominations tendered them.

SOFT-SHELL MEETING.
The Third ward Soft-Shells held a meeting last everlog at the corner of College place and Murray street to rati y the nemiration of Daniel E. Sickles for senator. The meeting was not large nor remarks bly enthusiastic. Some slight disturbance occurred Joseph Harrison presided. Speeches were made by Nicholas Van Siack, Joseph Harrison, Daniel E. Sickles, Charles Henry, John R. Etwood and T. Jones, jr. A procession was formed after the meeting and marched through various streets in the district.

Last evening an attempt was made to get up a mass meeting at Continental hall, correr of Thirty fourth street and Eighth avenue, for the purpose of responding to the Soft-Shell nominations for city and county officers, but it proved a faiture. About two bundred and fifty persons were present, only thirty or forty of whom were voters. The eminent speakers who had been invited; did not turn up, and the chairman was obliged to co all the talking.
HINDOO MASS MEETING.

AMERICAN UNION CLUE.

The Seventeenth ward Hindoos beld a mass meeting last evening at the junction of Third avenue and the Bowery, to ratify their nominations. A thousand men and boys were present, and after speeches from Messrs. Perrin, May and Bellows a torchlight procession was formed with some three dozen banners, one of which was so large that it had to be drawn by a horse. The procession marched through the principal strests of the

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribune.

Sin: It consequence of the recent accession to file New York City femocrance Alliance of a lange number of "Know-Nothings, that body—which was o gazazed for benevolent and praiseworthy purposed to ow controlled by the "Hindoes" and all of the numbers on the city and county ticket (except the cardidate for city inspector and one or more of the cardidate for controlled, by gother with the cardidate for the Control Peas and the numbers of the end "Hindoe party. Their cardidate is course to the exporation (Lun-N. Gever) balls from "stryes with shitter," and to the same man who some mouths an was a cirk in the office of John B. Hashin and had a fight with a Mr. "Activacy, and belongs to a party which has ever been attend by the to the well known and another for governor of the Alma house county die had a foundate for governor of the Alma house county die had a comment least are provinced by the "alliance" will be the direction of the "rum candidates.

But the is not all. Thus body ast night apolitated special committee of five feor pused in part of men who asy to special committee of the compused in part of men who asy to special for U inner has Fally to collect finds of existing for the promotive of the Temperance counts but really for the outprays of attaing in the objection of the "Hidosoo ticker," and the public are hereby can timed and warmed against giving any money to any one in aid of the Alliance, except to Mr. Warren, the corresponding secretary. Two of the number of the said specific committee (Mr. B. of the Sevente ward, and Mr. S. of the Sixth ward) are new and for a long time past have seen active in composing our See a diministration, and doing their best to bring our noble illustrious patriote, and Christian governar late discreptic. I speak from personal knowledge and observation, having for along time past here seen active in composing our see a firm personal knowledge and observation, having for along time past been an active member of the Alliance, and was an e Fire: In consequence of the recent accession to file 'New-York City femogrance Altiance' of a large

CORRECTION.

James Rider was nominated by the senatorial Temperance convention at Jamaica, on the 22d October, and not Benjamin W. Downing, as stated in Tax TRIBUNE of the 27th.

LIQUOR DEALERS' NOMINATIONS The Association of Kings county Liquer Dealers yesterday agreed upon the following ticket, which is selected from the nominces of the Whig and Demo-

Sendior-John A. Dayten, Dem. Shertif-Jeroma Ryerson Dem. Register-Jacob Messenoia Dem. County judge-Sam and D. Morra, Dem. County judge-Sam and D. Morra, Dem. County judge-Sam Superintendent of poor-John C. Vandorver, Whig. Justice of Sessions - John A. Emmons, Dem. Coverse Whig. Justice of Sessions - John A. Emmons, Dem. County Dem. John Harford, Dem. Second dist. David K. Seer and Whig. Third dust-Gustyuu Swan, Dem. Justice Suprame court-Gilbert Dean, Dem. City judge-Same B. Garison, Dem. Justice of the page-Third dist. John H. McCormick, Dem. Faurth dist.—A. C. Wilmarth, Whig.; Fifth sist.—David Feeks, Dem.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

M. Arditi, the orchestral leader, is engaged composing an opera-Italian text-subject drawn from Cooper's Spy. We have examined the full score of the bree first pieces, and find them rhetorically and technically well expressed, the forms of the pieces after the Italian model-being clear, the vocal writing judicious, and the erchestra ion elegant. Of the memorable or popular character of the melodies, of course it is not possible to prophecy, as only a stage trial can adequately test them. From what we saw of M. Arditi's work, we are of opinion that it is due to him to give the work a hearing. Dramatic composers are not so plenty in Europe that we should look thither for supplies. Who are the comp sers there? Meyerbeer of Germany, who writes in a mixed school, having first adepted the Italian method of vocal writing, then superadded the French declamatory school, mixed in with German forms. Meyerbeer produces an opera once in five or ten years; he has written two since 1835-6. Verdi, Italian school, writes fast, but his last works are not worthy of the author of Ernani. Auber, French, is run dry. Ros sini has not written for twenty-five years. So, who is there? Is there any new man of genius in Germany, Italy, France or England? If so, let him be heard. But we do not hear of a single one. What then remains, in the absolute dearth of any European novelty, is to take operas composed in America. The Academy here promises novelties, but where are they to be had? Certainty not in Europe. L Etoile is the only opera not heard here. So much for European supplies.

Miss Laura Keene arrived last night from California en route for New-Oricans, to perform in Mr. Bourcicaut's theater, where she is to be the star of the

Mr. Buchan has been very successful in California. The Pyne and Harrison troupe perform about four times more at Niblo's.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND RUSSIAN

In the expectation of Miss Marray's defense o Slavery we are enabled to lay before our readers an interesting paral el between American Slavery and Russian Serfdom, being an extract from "Russian 'Letters and American Impressions," by Ivan Golo vin, a work about to be published here:

To M. Victor Schöleher : "Dean sin: To you belongs the eternal glery of having cut the gordian knot, and having by a blow abolished Slavery in the French colonies in 1848, at the time you were under-secretary for the Navy, and Jacques Arago secretary. Since then you said to me in London, England, after all, is the freest country; the three-and a half millions of slaves in America pre-'vent me from going there; and now. in recollection of your ac ions and views on Slavery, I address you from America.

"You cannot expect from me common-place repeti

"You cannot expect from me common-pace repetitions on the subject of Slavery, but I fruitfully compare American Slavery with Russian Serfdom.

"It is prohibited, the State of Kentucky excepted, to instruct slaves in America. Welt, it is not allowed to admit serfs into Russian public schools. If some of them receive any education, it with the master's hope of realizing a greater profit therefrom.

"A law prohibits the separation of Lamities in Russian."

"A law prohibits the separation of tamilies in Russia or the sale of a sen without his father. But exceptions are met with daily among the house serfs.

"Colored blood is a title to bondage im America. In Russia afree girl who marries a serf becomes a serf berself, too, and a projecty of the master of her husband. A master can kill his slave with impunity in both

"A master can kill his sieve with imparty in occupations, especially when punishing him.

"The slaves are differently fed in America; well by some masters and badly by others. The field-serf in Russia lives upon a lot of ground which the master gives him, and in spite of all such provisions one meets with many beggars, especially during years

ort crops. "Bad masters are exceptions and in Russia; in the United States I date say so too.
"In Russia you hear that serfs would make a bad use of freedom; here you are told that negroes can become but had servants if freed, and ultimately would relapse to pristine savagery. Thus the objections raised against emancipation are the same is both countries. Yet we witness daily proofs of the contrary there as well as here. The negroes of Jamaica became poor since they became free, but is not poverty better than bondage! and does not Liberia demonstrate that Africas are in not mortal to freedom!

than bondage! and does not Liberia demonstrate that African air is not mortal to freedom!

"Slaves cost one thousand dollars in America: in Russia a serf is sold with the ground for one hundred dollars. Females are dear here, but are not accounted at all among souls in Russia.

"There is a law of extradition from the northern States to the southern States. In Russia a fugitive serf is brought back to his master from the extremity of

empire The serf becomes a soldier—the negro not. It

the empire

"The serf becomes a soldier—the negro not. It should be an advantage for the former, but it is not; for I never saw a serf glad of becoming a recruit.

"The negro bears heat well thanks to the strength of his skull; the Russian bears cold very well. The former is sometimes well replaced by the Chinese.

"It is not ellowed to write abent Serfdom in Russia; it is not advisable to speak much against Slavery in the southern American States. In the northern States Slavery has been abolished; so, too, Serfdom in the Russian-Baltic provinces. Slavery is very likely to be extended into Nebraska: Serfdom was extended by Elizabeth and Catherine II to the Ukraite.

"In Russia the serfs sing sometimes; in America the slaves always sing, but by permission.

"In Russia a proverb exists that a beaten serf is worth as much as one not beaten; and when it happens that one is innocently punished the master promises to account for it at his next fault. An overseer here tever recognizes having unjustly punished a slave, and the master never admits any complaint against the overseer, in order net to compromise his authority. The same principes produce everywhere the same effects.

"The Russian serfs often rebel against their masters, and not seldom kill them. Such a thing is quite unheard of in the plantations.

"Sexual intercourse between masters and serfs is gote tare in Russia than in America; yet there are many instances of illegitimate children still head in bondage."

"Emancipation should enrich Russia. I don't know

bendage.

"Emancipation should enrich Russia. I don't know whether the masters here are rich shough to live on the

from experience, that Slavery renders the 'noral feel-ings of the best hearted master cruel.

ings of the best hearted master cruel.

After all that I said and did against Russian com, I should be the worst of men sees I to defend Savery in America; but as a foreigner I wish not to become an Abolitionist here. I am told that the Abolition is conspire with the European despots for the destruction of American institutions. I ask you have the abolition of Slavery can be profitable to European despots form? Will rot on the contrary, the masses here greatly improve by being rid of the abameful institution of Slavery? Was he a traiter or a supporter of despotiant. O'Cont ell, who refused an American sitution of St.very! Was he a traiter or a supporter of despotism, O'Conn'ell, who refused an American from a Southern State the entraces to the House of Common a, raying that he did not like to speak with slavel closes? Are those who seek to be freed of this displace not better patriots than those who do not ever for justice, the opinion of the evilized world, and the verdict of posterity? Indeed I pity the man who likes Savery better than the Union. But all such a constitute a couly a new edition of the specter roage born in the scret police of Bonapare, in order to frighten the Parisian cheesemongers, and cause them to fly into the arms of despotism. The emancipation of the blacks, let us bope, will never enalave the whites of this glerious Union.

s Union.

Believe me yours devotedly.

IVAN GOLOVIN. " New-York, Sept. 10, 1855."

Sin: In your paper of yesterday I read the ac-

BURNING BODIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

copied from The Milmaukee American. The truly gentlemanlike and Christian writer (as his language proves him to be) that penned the article in question is very e equent in his denunciation of " the ungodiy act committed by that " moral mouster," that " in-'famous husband, 'who being doubtless instigated thereto by the devil and not having the fear of The Milwaukee American before his eyes) crepared to fulfil the last wishes of his der a ted wife. Now, I would ask The American to explain, in precise terms, in what consists the crime of burning a dead body-to point out the moral guilt of the act. To say that it is opposed to the moral sense of the community is no sign that the deed is of itself wicker, or that it violates any natural law-the true standard by which to judge of the intrinsic medit of our actions. "The moral sense of the community" is often sadly astray on questions of right or wrong, as all history proves. It was the moral sense of Queen Mary of England that caused the fires of Smithfield to blaze so fiercely. She thought religion called on her to put down heresy with the strong hand. It was the moral sense of the priesthood, joined to that if the people who backed them, that filled the dungeons of the Inquisition and kindled the faggots for the auto da fa. It was the moral sense of the Protestants of England that led them to persecute the non-conformists with the unsparing bitterness they did, and that same moral sense led the Covenanters of Scotland to shoot and cut down the Episcopalians in their turn, thinking they were thus doing God service. The blind moral sense of the New-England Puritans led them to persecute the Quakers and destoy the witches, so-called. And to come down to our own times, the moral sense of one class of men does not binder them from keeping in hopeless ignorance and slavery another class whose skin chances to be darker; and still further, this vaunted moral sense induces a set of intolerants to persecute to the extent of their little power such of their fellow-citizens and others in this country as happen to have been born in another part of the world, under the ples that thereby they are saving the country and their religion from a threstened attack. In short, the moral sense, or in other words the religious principle in the human mind, when unaited and unenlightened by reason, has induced mankind, and will again induce them to commit all kinds of atrocities on their fellows, to stop at no sort of persecution, under the excuse and cloak that their religion requires it Consequently, I hold that the moral sense of an excited community is a dangerous guide to follow in questions of right or wrong. Is it a sign that a man must be a heathen (as this

writer would infer) because he disposes of his dead in the same way as some heathen nations have done? Just as logical to assert that we must be cannibals because we, in common with some cannibal nations, use fire in the preparation of our food. I am afraid that there are some customs among us much more akin to those of savsge and heathen people than that of burning the dead. Some savages wear rings on their noses and lips, paint their bodies, shave their heads, compress their feet into deformity, eat opium, swallow injurious drinks, wage merciless wars, kill some prisorers with horrid torments at the stake, and keep o here as slaves, &c.; while some people that don't think themselves savages wear rings in their ears, paint thoir faces, shave their heads, compress their waists into deformity, chew tobacco, swalow poisonous alcoholic drinks, kill each other by millions, in the nineteenth century, burn men at the stake, take criminals out of the hands of law officers, (appointed by themselves,) and murder them with arful barbsrity, even though they (the criminals) may have been insate,

It would be better for The Milwaukee American to extend its virtuous indignation on such practices as these than soil its columns with such language as it applied to Mr. Pfeil.

I have long been in favor of burning the dead instead of burying them, and am not afraid to avow and defend it, even if so doing shall sause me to be placed in "the moral monater" list of The Milwaukee American. Now for the reasons:

First: Barning the dead would conduce to the bealth of the living. Mr. Pieil is perfectly correct when he says that plagues and fever arise from the practice of intramural interment in cities. Many can testify to fearful disease breaking out from the open-ing of fresh graves where previous victims of the pestilence had been buried. Signal instances of this occurred in London after the great plague. Had the bodies been burned instead of buried this would not have occurred. A high temperature destroys infections and poisonous matter.

Second: It would obviate the terrible overcrowding of the gravevards which is so apparent in some cities, especially in the old world. In some of the graveyards of Leudon the coffins are four deep, and on one parsicular occasion, when making room for fresh intermerts, the coffins were broken open, and the decaying bodies actually minced up by the spades of the gravediggers! Is there anything half so "heathenish" in burning bodies as in running the chance of that desecration of the dead. ?

Third : It would be more agreeable to the feelings of the surviving relatives and friends to think that the body of the departed loved one was saved from the pollution of decay, and all the disgusting circumstances attending it.

Fourth : It would prevent the practice of bodyensiching. Surgeons could no longer dig up the re mairs of a beloved wife or mother, to cut to pieces and expose to thegaze of the discoting-room students, while at the same time criminals, and those that cled at the public bespitals, could be preserved for the purpose, and would present fair and legitimate objects for the knife of the operator.

F fth: It would hinder that frightful catastrophe burying alive, 'which cocurs more frequently during pestilences than the public are aware of. Far, far better to be burned up instantaneously in a raging furnace, while insensible, than to awake from a trance to find oreself in a coffin!

Sixth: It would prevent the tearing open of graves and the devouring of the bodies by beasts of prey, as often happens. In connection with the influence of intermen's on

the health of the community might have been mentioned the pollution of the dricking water from the rain that falls on cometeries, permeating the soil and descending till it finds its way into pump-wells, &c., that may be situated in the vicinity. Those conversant with the subject know from what distances deep drains or holes will draw water from the surrounding soil; and should the substratum be a limestone, full of fisences and ducts, as it frequently is, (this being the interest of their capital.

"I have been a serfholder myself, and I can say case with the region about here,) who can say at what

cistance from a burying ground a pump should be placed to be perfectly safe.

The notions of morality of The Milwaukee American must be rather angular, to say the least. He calls to burning of a dead body " a monstrous crime," while it he does not positively approve, he certainly does not strongly concemn the burning of a living man by "a maddened crowd!" And he also thinks the above-

me trioned fuzeral pyre a greater disgrace to the country to an the shooting of a man! If this be the justice and rec. the civilized organ of the Krow-Nothing pa.'ty, " I thank the gods that I am a barba-I since rely syn, pathize with Pfeil in his noble on-

deavers to carry on, the last wishes of his wife, in which attempt he was o efeated by the force of intolerant bigotry and persecution, while his character was blackened and beld up to public odium by an intemperate, inaccurate writer.

I am, sir, yours obediently, E. M. RIGHARDS Lebusen, Pa., Oct. 27, 1835. CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

Correspondence of The R. T. Tribune. CAPE Cop, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855. Now that the cranberry crop is harvested, those who have land adapted to the growth of this remu-

comt of the attempt to burn the body of Mrs. Pfell, nerative fruit, are preparing it for the reception of the young vire. And as there may be readers of Tux Tribuse who contemplate making a trial in the cultivation of this excellent vine, but yet lack some items of information which may retard the speedy consummation of such an undertaking, I will state for their guidance that process of custivation which has been pursued with marked succers on Cape Cod. 1. In the management of the cranberry, respect

must be had to a particular part of the year in which the vine ought to be removed from their beds, and planted in the yards. Some, whose experience is not est-nsive, are of opinion that the vine out in to be set out in the Spring. This has been tried by novices in the art of cranberry cultivation, but generally been plants have failed, because they have been unable to withstand the severity of the sun's heat, sad the corsequent dryness of the soil. Practical experiment has, therefore, decided that the Spring of the year is an unfavorable time for leying out, and planning a send.

an unfavorable time for leying out, and planning a yerd.

The Fall is the most suitable part of the year for transplanting, and the time on Cape Cod that is considered the best for this work is trom the middle of October to the latter part of November. A gentleman who owns a four-acre yard informs me that this kas been his method for the last twenty five years, and that he has never had a vine fail or die, and what his experience in this respect is it is supported by that of others who do not cultivate on so large a scale as himself. The reason why the fall is the most seasonable time for this work is, that the young plant is sub nerged during the Winter; the roots descend into the new soil, and before the following Spring is peat it is prepared to sustain itself by the moisture the leaves derive from the atmosphere, and the outspreading room from the earth. Let those formers who have contemplated turning their attention practically to the growth of cranberness do it at once, for this is the most favorable expertantly. If you neglect it row you will have to wait for the return of another Fall before anything can be done to advantage. I will repeat the caution is an about 18 years plant in the can be done to advantage. I will repeat the caution given by old producers: "By no means plant in the "Spring; if you do your work will have to be done or over again, or you may conclude that your soil is not adapted for the growth of cranberries, when the "error does not lie there but in the time of acting out."

"out."

2. The most eligible parts of land for the cramberry claims our notice. It is probable that many farmers have desired to own a small patch of vines, but not knowing where and how they grow, have decided that knowing where and how they grow, have decoded to at it would be useless to attempt anything in this direction, when, at the same time, nature has provided for them all they need, with the exception of making and planting a yard.

Are there no swamps or miniature valleys on your forms? Swamps which in the Summer are deled up

Are there no swamps or minialure valleys on your farms? Swamps which in the Summer are died up by the heat and the absence of rain; little valleys which in the Winter are covered with water. These are the very places you require; the best possible resitions for the planting of vines you can have. Why, then, are not these hitherto useless, spongy places turned to profitable account? There is scarcely a farm to be found, of any importance and extent, but what has situated on some part of it places of the above description which the astate farmer will not overfook.

I secume, that the reader has all the natural facil-

I seeme, that the reader has all the natural facilities for the cultivation of cranberries, be ought reasonably to wish, and that he has decided upon making a trial. He may properly ask, "but how and I to go "te work!" I will, in the plainest language at my command, endeavor to answer that question.

First, clear off the thick wood, and straggling bushes, if there are any; decide upon an elevation in your swamp which is high and dry from May to October, so that if there should be excessive rains your vines may not be ender water too much. Take off the sod and throw it into the low and bollow claces which are to be raised, and prepair for "filling in" and bring in the swamp as near to a level as you can. In "filling in," it is of the first importance to carefully select that kind of soit which is best adapted to promote the growth of the vine. If this work is lione fin a careless or negligent manner, the plants will suffer, and perhaps die.

The crarberry growers in Dennis generally make nse of coarse sand, but the preference is given to fine beach sand; and all who can, fill in with the latter, because experience has taught the most practical and successful producers that it is the best. They find that the young vines thrive better, and can withstand the drouth with much less danger of their being killed, then those which are set out in a clavey soil. The clay is apt to cake, and it is not an unfrequent thing to see young roots striveled up and destroyed by the action of the Summer's heat upon such soil. The sand is light and perous, and is therefore adapted to take in the moisture of the atmosphere. I have seen some few vines which have been set out in beds of some few vines which have been set out in beds of peat; they have flourished and done well; but still the preference is given to beach and for the purpose of filling in for another reason—it more effectually destroys the long wiry grass which is incigenous to awamps, a consideration which by no means must be lost sight of by the farmer. If this enemy to the cranberry is not provided against, by covering over or pulling it up, it will greatly retard the process of "maxing." Where the vire is planted upon fine beach and which is free from the practed upon fine beach sand which is free from the prace, the rurners will spread more rapidly and new hills will spring up from them where they take root. Having nothing to contend against, a yard set off in this way will be "matter" in about one fourth the time that it takes others where these precautions

off in this way will be "matter" in about one fourth
the time that it takes others where these precautions
are reglected, and thus the farmer will have not only
satisfaction but his pecuniary interests promoted by
going the right way to work; for it is in this case as in
all others, where expense and trouble are involved,
"that the work well done come needs no mending,"
and it saves both anxiety and money in the future.

Before closing this letter I will state a fact, which
should encourage those who possess low, awampy
ground to turn it to account by quitivating granberries. A gendeman in Dennis owns about three rods of
cranberry vince. There wines have obtained the masten over the long grass and weeds, and they are so
well matted that they appear like a little forest of
yourg boxwood. The yield is immense, and it he had
one acre of land covered as these three rods are he
would realize an income from this source (as cranberries have rold this year) of some two thousand dollars.
I might swell this letter to an unreasonable length by
citing individuals who some years ago wished their
swamps were in the sea, but have lived to rejoice that
they were rot taken at their word, for those very
swamps are the most lucrarive portions of their farms.

In mynext letter I shall shace which is the most
marketable cranberry, and the best method of setting
out the vinc.

TORNADO.—A tornado passed over Westport Point at 1cl yesterday forenoon, doing much damage in that vicinity. We bear that a very large barn, belonging to the widow of the late John Potter, containing fourteen tuns of hay, a pair of horses, dre., was taken from its foundation, and moved about three feet, tearing off meantime many of the shingles, ripping up the flooring, and otherwise damaging the building. A horse, which was in the barn at the time, was considerably injured by falling through the floor. In its course the storm swept cown a white oak and several large maple trees. The nee it passed to the barn of Pardon Connel, totally destroying the same and scattering the bay in every direction. The tornado passed in an easterly course, extending ever a space of about sixty feet in width, and was accompanied by a powerful rain.

Defarters of Missionaries.—The following persons sailed from Boston on Saturday, in the Georgiana, Capt Crovell, for Smyrra: The Ray, George

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The following persons rathed from Boston on Saturday, in the Georgiana, Capt. Crowell, for Smyrra: The Rew. George C. Knapp and Mrs. Knapp, with Henry B. Heskell, M. D. destined to the Assyrian mission; the Rev. O. P. Allen and Mrs. Allen, destined to the Armenian nission: the Rev. Eward Arken and Mrs. Arken, destined to the Syrian mission. The neual services were held in the forenoon, the Rev. Siasa Arken, D. D., father of one of the missionaries, officiating on the occasion. This is the third embargation of missionaries of the American board during the week.